

# ARIZONA ARCHITECT



DECEMBER 1959, Vol. 3, No.

4

HEAD

160'

86'

30'

20'

GPM

128

170

1650

1900

*\*Hydronics: The science of heating and cooling with water.*

Arizona Representatives:

**CARNS-HOAGLUND CO.**

420 N. 15th Ave. • Phoenix, Arizona

AIR CONDITIONING • HEATING • VENTILATING



**BELL & GOSSETT**  
C O M P A N Y  
Dept. 00-00, Morton Grove, Ill.

Canadian Licensees: S.A. Armstrong, Ltd., 1400 O'Connor Drive, Toronto, Ontario

## **QUIET...** ON SMALLEST TO LARGEST *Hydronic\** JOBS

B&G circulating pumps, from the 1/12 HP Booster to the new 40 HP Universal are specialized units! They are designed and built specifically to serve the exacting needs of circulated water heating and cooling systems...ideal for applications of the B&G-developed principle of primary and secondary pumping.

Quiet, vibrationless operation is the outstanding characteristic of B&G pumps. They can be installed without expensive flexible connections or noise dampeners of any kind.

Among the features which assure both quiet operation and long-lived dependability are specially built, more costly motors, tested for quietness—oversized shafts of hardened alloy steel—long sleeve bearings—noise dampening spring couplers—oil lubrication and leak-proof mechanical seals.

That's why B&G Circulating Pumps, small or large, are *preferred* ...they're *quiet where silence is a "must"!*

# AIA ARIZONA ARCHITECT

POST OFFICE BOX 904  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

1423 N. Third Ave.,  
Phone ALpine 2-4318



Official Monthly Publication of the  
**ARIZONA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS**  
comprised of  
**CENTRAL ARIZONA CHAPTER and  
SOUTHERN ARIZONA CHAPTER of  
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS**

Phil Stitt .....Managing Editor

## CHAPTER OFFICERS

### CENTRAL ARIZONA CHAPTER

A. John Brenner .....President  
97 W. Lynwood, Phoenix  
Jimmie R. Nunn .....Vice-President  
Kemper Goodwin .....Secretary  
P.O. Box 904, Phoenix  
Lester Laraway .....Treasurer  
James W. Elmore .....Director  
Martin Ray Young, Jr. ....Director  
David Sholder .....Director

### SOUTHERN ARIZONA CHAPTER

Edward H. Nelson .....President  
P.O. Box 731, Tucson  
Gerald I. Cain .....Vice-President  
Robert J. Ambrose .....Secretary  
2447 N. Stone, Tucson  
David S. Swanson .....Treasurer  
Emerson C. Scholer .....Director  
D. Burr DuBois .....Director  
Santry Fuller .....Director

December, 1959

Volume 3, No. 4

## IN THIS ISSUE

**COVER** St. Philip's In The Hills Episcopal Church, Tucson. Photo by Balestrero of Western Ways

<b>PRESIDENTS' PAGE</b>	Page 5
<b>PERSPECTIVE</b> The editor quotes on ethics and technology	Page 7
<b>THE CHURCHES OF JOSIAS JOESLER.</b> Two "new-old" churches in Tucson	Pages 9-11
<b>OTHER ARTS OF ARCHITECTS</b> A Scholer Family Affair	Page 14
<b>NOTES FROM AN ARCHITECT'S DESK</b> By Russell Hastings, AIA	Page 19
<b>NIGHT DESIGN COURSE OFFERED</b>	Page 22
<b>LOOKING AT THE SPECS</b> By C. L. Holland	Page 23
<b>CRITIQUE</b> Some letters to the editor	Pages 24-26
<b>CHAPTER NEWS</b> Elections of officers held	Pages 28, 29
<b>BOOKS</b>	Page 30
<b>OUR GREETING CARD TO YOU</b>	Page 31

Signed articles reflect the views of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Arizona Society of Architects or the Central or Southern Arizona Chapters, AIA.

## Advertisers' Index

These firms and their products make possible this magazine's public service. Remember them.

ARIZONA BONDED TERMINIX	27	MONARCH TILE MANUFACTURING INC.	28
ARIZONA MASONRY GUILD	21	NELSON-HOLLAND Builders Hardware	25
ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE CO.	21	O'MALLEY'S BUILDING MATERIALS	27
ARIZONA STEEL FABRICATORS ASS'N.	4	PIONEER PAINT AND VARNISH CO.	13
ARIZONA STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS ASS'N.	8	PIPE TRADES INDUSTRY PROGRAM	26
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES	12	PLAN SERVICE OF ARIZONA CONTRACTORS	29
BLACKMORE SALES CO.	24	PORTLAND CEMENT ASS'N.	6
BOB CUSHMAN PAINTING AND DECORATING, INC.	28	SA-DEL COMPANY	23
CARNS-HOAGLUND CO.	2	ST. CHARLES KITCHENS	8
DEER-WILLIAMS CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES INC.	25	PHIL STONE CO., INC.	29
ENGINEERS TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.	20	SUPERIOR SAND AND GRAVEL	24
ENTZ-WHITE LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.	22	SUPERLITE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.	6
GLEN-MAR DOOR MANUFACTURING CO.	12	THOREN'S SHOWCASE AND FIXTURE CO.	18
GOETTL BROS. METAL PRODUCTS	32	TRI-DELTA PRODUCTS	22
INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL	16	UNION GYPSUM CO.	18

December, 1959

Three

# AGES

Mankind has never formulated  
a building material more  
durable than steel. Poured molten  
from its crucibles, it is hammered and  
tortured until its molecular  
structure forbids collapse.

Throughout America, it stands strong  
against the sky as a stout bulwark  
in this nation's march of progress.

From the smallest commercial  
building to the mightiest bridge,  
it defies stress and strain.

Steel is a product of the ages and it  
will endure through future ages.

# STRONG

**arizona  
steel  
fabricators  
association**

1616 e. maryland  
phoenix  
-cr 7-2634





# THE PRESIDENTS' PAGE



**CENTRAL  
ARIZONA  
CHAPTER**

**John Brenner**



**SOUTHERN  
ARIZONA  
CHAPTER**



**Edward H. Nelson**

NEXT MONTH a new, and handsomer face will appear above this column, that of our President-Elect, Jimmie Nunn. He will, I am confident, take over with enthusiasm and will vigorously and judiciously carry on the duties of the President. Jimmie has the spirit and energy of youth, as well as mature stability, wisdom and judgment of experience achieved by his rise through all the Chapter offices, in the established policies and objectives of AIA at the local, regional and even national levels.

This will be my last opportunity to express my gratitude for the wonderful support, cooperation and help of my fellow officers and directors who have, each and every one, contributed freely of their time, talents and energy to a year of noteworthy accomplishments and improvements. My thanks go out also to those committeemen who — when assigned a task to be done — have worked hard and diligently toward its completion.

It has been particularly gratifying to note the considerable increase in attendance at the regular monthly meetings of the Chapter, which has, for the past several months established a new record high. Even so, let's hope for an even greater increase next year. In spite of all of the interest shown, and the encouragement derived therefrom, we were very much aware of and disturbed by the absence or very infrequent attendance of several of the older members. While it seems only natural to pass along to the younger men many of the everyday chores and work details, they need, and are entitled to, the continued interest, encouragement and support of those who have already been "through the mill". Frequent attendance at meetings by the "old men" can, in itself, be inspirational and stimulating to those younger men who have shown the desire and willingness to become an active and energetic part of the Chapter's activities. Let us hope that those to whom these remarks are addressed will feel a slight twinge of conscience and do something about it.

With this, I bid a fond farewell to this page and extend to Jimmie my personal best wishes for a lively and progressive next year.

GUEST COLUMN BY WILLIAM WILDE, AIA

WHAT PRICE security?

In spite of all the riches, all the know-how, and our incomparably high standard of living, a deep sense of insecurity has permeated all strata of our society and is evident in every phase of our endeavor.

Not enough money seems to be the cause, and more money the cure. For money you sell anything and everything including yourself, to the boss, to the promoter, to the financier, to the public (subtly through public relations), and to the customer (client to you) "who is always right." Myth No. 1.

Because he's always right you design and build "what the public wants." Myth No. 2.

Because your responsibility is to the client — Myth No. 3, (sometimes your client is the Big school board, or the Big merchant, or the Big banker), you meet minimum standards, minimum code requirements, use minimum imagination, spend minimum time at a minimum standard fee.

The multitude of mediocre, unimaginative, banal buildings and their satisfied possessors clamoring for more of the same (better known as traditional), the many new private dwellings, apartment houses, commercial structures, shopping centers and schools that have no consideration for the individual, for growing problems of traffic and city growth, are all yesterday's contribution of today to tomorrow's decay and a living proof that the client isn't always right.

The public is everybody and nobody; it has no face and no individuality. Its character, its likes and habits can be measured, tabulated and grouped, after which motivation experts, public relations and advertising brain-washers will sell it whatever they want.

The growing number of better-conceived and better-executed projects are shedding light on this foggy notion of responsibility. It is becoming more evident that more and more architects are not satisfied with security derived from minimum outlook and are accepting their responsibility as professionals. They are assuming the leadership in their relation with the client and are widening his scope in architectural contribution.

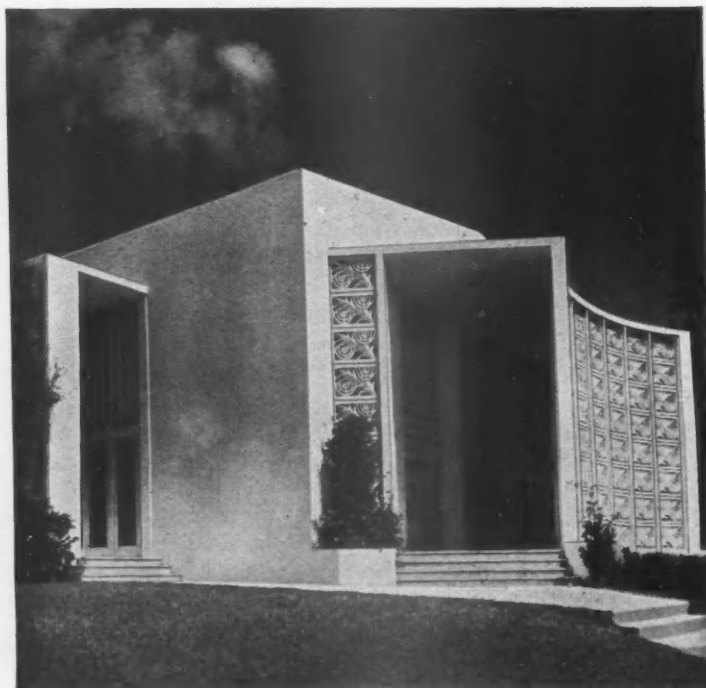
**CORDEK**  
*by Superlite*

**NEW**

structural  
concrete  
unit  
for  
roofs  
and  
floors

**SUPERLITE**  
BUILDERS SUPPLY Co.

4012 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, Arizona  
AM 5-4755



*Architect: John Stetson & Assoc., Palm Beach, Fla.*

## Architectural Concrete

is equally adaptable to modern churches such as Temple Israel, West Palm Beach, Fla. (shown at left) or to schools, hospitals, apartment buildings, commercial, industrial and other structures. Architectural concrete meets the functional needs of a public utility building or the aesthetic requirements of a fraternal hall. With architectural concrete you can create distinctive, enduring, firesafe, low-annual-cost buildings in any design.

**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION,**  
213 North First Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete through scientific research and engineering field work

## *The Editor's* PERSPECTIVE

The ideas of fair play and self-restraint are essentially religious. They help keep dog-eat-dog practices in check and enable the business system to operate without strict governmental control; self-restraint rather than legal restraint is the rule. The typical emphasis on individual responsibility is another example of a basically religious idea which permeates American life, including business life.

—James C. Worthy

IN THIS SEASON, everybody's thoughts are "distracted" from the "practical" problems of everyday competition, and we see everywhere those reminders of essential values — peace, brotherhood, and friendship.

They are, of course, virtues to which we should never have to be "distracted" from anything. It was Leone Batista Alberti who several centuries ago advised architects: "As to the other virtues, humanity, benevolence, modesty, probity; I do not require them more in the Architect, than I do in every other man, let him profess what art he will: for indeed without them I do not think any one worthy to be deemed a Man." (See page 31)

In view of the following comments of C. H. Topping at the 8th AIA Western Mountain Regional Conference (reported more fully last month), it is interesting to note Alberti's use of the word "probity", which simply means honesty and virtue. For it is apparent that it was even then considered — by an architect — an indispensable attribute of a man. Mr. Topping makes a good point for the practicality of integrity:

"Some 25 years ago, the eminent Egyptologist, Charles Breasted, wrote a book called "Dawn of Conscience." In it he gave his reasons for believing that the concept of ethical behavior originated in Egypt, through slow processes of evolution, between four and five thousand years ago. From there it spread to other parts of the world.

"I would like to dwell on only one part of the whole complex of ethical behavior. The concept of oral or verbal honesty has had a rather erratic history. The Egyptians believed that it was a virtue and so did the Iranis for a short period when the teachings of Zoroaster were fresh. The worst thing Darius could say of the nine kings who revolted when he usurped the throne, was that "the lie descended upon him." He said this about each of the nine revolutionists when he had their history carved in cuneiform characters on the granite mountain of Bisutun. Later the concept of virtue in verbal honesty died out completely in Iran.

"Moses did not teach it to the Jews. Scholars tell us that the ninth Commandment 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor,' referred only to a formal court of law. Actually the concept of virtue in verbal honesty was lost sight of everywhere until fairly recent times. There was a glimmer of revival during the age of chivalry, but it did not reach an effective working level until the last two or three hundred years. Even now it varies in different parts of the world all the way from zero, to the fairly high respect it commands in the United States and Canada, the British Isles, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries. Please do not misunderstand me. I am not talking about racial or national superiority. I'm talking about how man brings up his children, how he acts, the confidence his words commands.

"Now there are all shades of this respect for the truth as we go from country to country. If we were to make a map of the world showing these shades, there would be some places marked black, or at least dark gray, some with lighter shades of gray, and some quite light.

"I would now like you to visualize another map of the same scale, drawn on a transparent sheet and marked in the same way showing, this time, degrees of technological development. If the transparent map were laid over the first map, I think you would find that the degree of technological development in any area would bear a striking resemblance to the shading showing respect for verbal honesty.

"Is this strange? I think not. A high regard for verbal honesty inevitably breeds ability to look a fact in the face and treat it as such. From humblest garage mechanic to most learned research scientist, facts as they find them are respected as facts, as truth, and from that basis they carry on their work. It cannot be otherwise. True, they may make mistakes in getting at the facts, but the treatment is objective and not subjective."

For those who would delve into the history of ethics, the growth of ideas, of science and philosophy, I would recommend Bertrand Russell's new illustrated book, "Wisdom of the West," published by Doubleday. It will later be reviewed here. Meanwhile, we were impressed with Mr. Topping's talk and wanted to share his ideas with you.

*Phil Litt*

# Clay Brick

FOR TEXTURE, WARMTH AND DURABILITY



GRABE BRICK COMPANY • LOUIS DeVRY & SON • PHOENIX BRICK YARD • TUCSON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY • WALLAPAI BRICK & CLAY PRODUCTS • WESTERN CLAY PRODUCTS



This unique, dramatically new "Butterfly" Design, will delight your Owners with its beauty and workability.

This plan concentrates work-saving units in graceful wings at either side of a diagonal sink to speed daily tasks with efficiency, ease.

Available in 16 mix or match colors in baked-on enamel.

In Tucson —

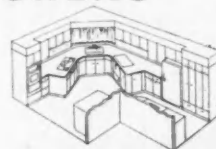
*Rinehart Harris*  
KITCHENS

3008 East Grant Road

EA 6-1105

*New charm...  
New life...  
for your designs  
when you specify*

*St. Charles*  
KITCHENS



In Phoenix —



2201 East Thomas Road  
CR 7-4704 • Phoenix



# The Churches of Josias Joesler, AIA



"The most beautiful Episcopal Church in the United States."

So said a high official of that denomination after visiting St. Philip's In The Hills, at Tucson, Arizona.

St. Philips is one of two Episcopal churches in Tucson, designed by the late Josias Thomas Joesler, a native of Switzerland. After an education in archi-



Photos by Phil Stitt

ture, Joesler practiced his way through Switzerland, Spain, Havana and Mexico, coming to the United States in 1927, where he later became a U. S. citizen and a member and officer of the Arizona Chapter, AIA.

The influence and charm of Spanish and Mexican architecture are beautifully evident in the two churches pictured on this and the following pages. Their influence is also to be seen in Joesler's other works, notably the Broadway-Country Club shopping center, which will be featured in a forthcoming article that will climax a series on the origins of our Southwest architecture.

Visitors to St. Philips and to St. Michael And All Angels commonly ask, "How old is this church?" Relatively new, they were designed to be venerable from the beginning. When the nave at St. Philip's was recently extended, and a new baptistry built under the direction of Gordon Maas Luepke, AIA, a protege of Joesler's, original plans — even to detail of lamp designs — were followed. Only deviation was in the shape of the baptistry, made necessary to house several priceless bas-reliefs, gifts to the church of the Kress family.







St. Philip's, pictured on this and the preceding page, features a free-standing altar and 12-foot window reredos, centered by a 16th century ivory crucifix and backed by a view of flowering palo verde trees and the Santa Catalina mountains.

The nave is distinguished by a deeply corbeled ceiling, hand wrought pews, and chandeliers of Mexican craftsmanship.

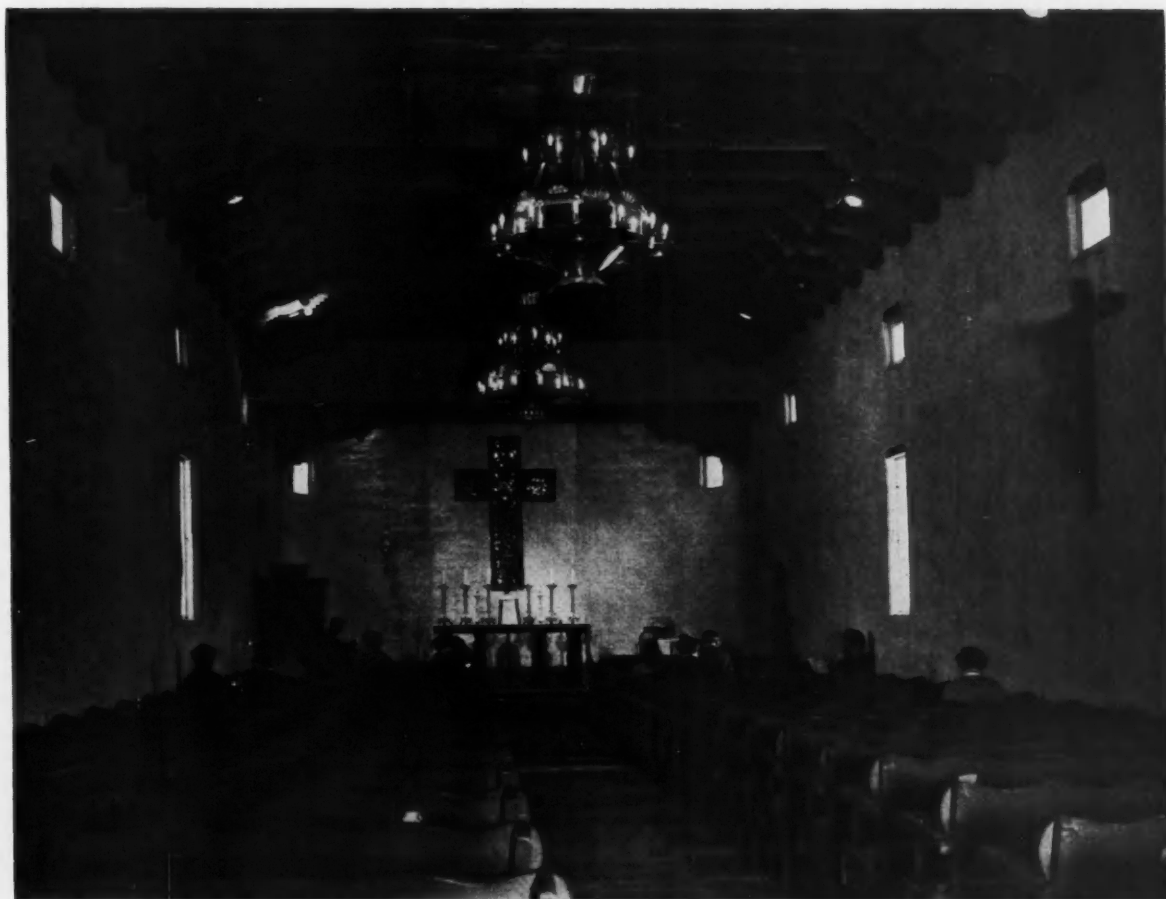
Marble bas-reliefs in the new baptistry were created by a pupil of Michaelangelo, with some assistance by the master. Ivory on ebony crucifix was once owned by Empress Carlotta, of Mexico.

Both exterior and interior details and appointments, including hand-carved Flemish Madonna and sedilla, give sound basis for the growing renown of this church.





St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church, Tucson, is more Mexican than Spanish, features an enclosed courtyard, corbeled ceiling, exposed beams and "adobe" exterior. Photo below was taken during a prayer vigil.





A  
T  
L

## ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Member, American Council of Independent Laboratories  
PHOENIX • TUCSON • FLAGSTAFF

## HOMES FOR BETTER LIVING AWARDS

For the first time, the 1960 Homes For Better Living Awards program will be national in scope, embracing all 50 states. Sponsored by The Institute, in co-operation with **House & Home** and **Life**, the purpose of the program is to encourage and give special recognition to good design and sound construction in homebuilding.

Entries may be submitted by the owner, architect, or builder. Houses must be designed by a registered architect, and built and completed since January 1, 1957. Entries shall have the approval of all parties named above, and there shall be no restrictions on publication of the house.

Entry slips are available now from The Institute, or from **House & Home**, and must be submitted by January 15, 1960. The deadline for receipt of entry material is February 12, 1960.

Announcement of award winners will be made at the convention in San Francisco. All winning houses will be published in **House & Home** and a selection of award winners will appear in **Life**.

— AIA —

The architect is an interpretative as well as creative artist: his primary duty is to express not only himself but the image of his client through the agency of his own taste and talent and knowledge.

FOR SCHOOLS, OFFICES AND FINER HOMES

*Glen-Mar offers the "Glen-Cor"*

INSTITUTIONAL HOLLOW CORE DOOR

### RECOMMENDED SPECIFICATIONS

Doors shall be flush type hollow core as manufactured by Glen-Mar Door Manufacturing Company, Phoenix, Arizona.

- Rails** — Top and bottom rails shall both be 10" wide.
- Stiles** — Shall be a minimum of 3½" wide of soft wood. (Alt.) Matching hardwood edges shall be a minimum of ½" after trimming.
- Lock-Blocks** — Shall be 24" long by 4" wide, centered vertically, giving a total width from outer edge of 7½" of solid blocking.
- Core** — Constructed in two bays, separated by a 2" intermediate rail. Rails to be ¾" thick placed vertically spaced 2" apart, with tondoned ends received in mortised rails.
- Faces** — Shall be of three plies of veneer, hot press bonded, or Dor-Lux Masonite, ¼" thick and smooth sanded.
- Adhesives** — To conform to CS 35-56 Type II water resistant bond unless otherwise specified.

Lighter in weight than solid core doors yet heavier and sturdier by far than the standard residential kind, GLEN-COR doors are "easy on the hinges" and are built to withstand the extra abuses of school and commercial traffic. Core design is such that adequate blockage is located where needed for the installation of all types of hardware, opening and closing devices.

IT'S THE CORE THAT COUNTS

**Glen-Mar**  
DOORS OF QUALITY

Glen-Mar Door Manufacturing Co. 1310 North 21st Ave. — Phoenix, Arizona

## JOINT CONFERENCE CALLED ON CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

The Department of Church Building and Architecture of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America and the Church Architectural Guild of America has announced a Joint Conference to be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota on May 3-4-5, 1960 in the Leamington Hotel. The objectives of the conference are: a) To stimulate basic reasoning and thinking of ministers and lay people on the relationship of architecture and planning for the needs of the local church program; b) To stimulate architects to create space that helps church members to worship, study, serve and play, meeting the needs of the soul, mind and body; and c) To help ministers, lay people and architects to understand the need for the fine arts and beauty in church design.

There will be a large exhibit of products relating to church building; an exhibit of photographs showing the latest church work throughout the United States; and an exhibit of Ecclesiastical crafts.

Further information may be obtained from the Executive Director, Dept. of Church Building and Architecture, National Council of Churches of Christ in America, 57 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

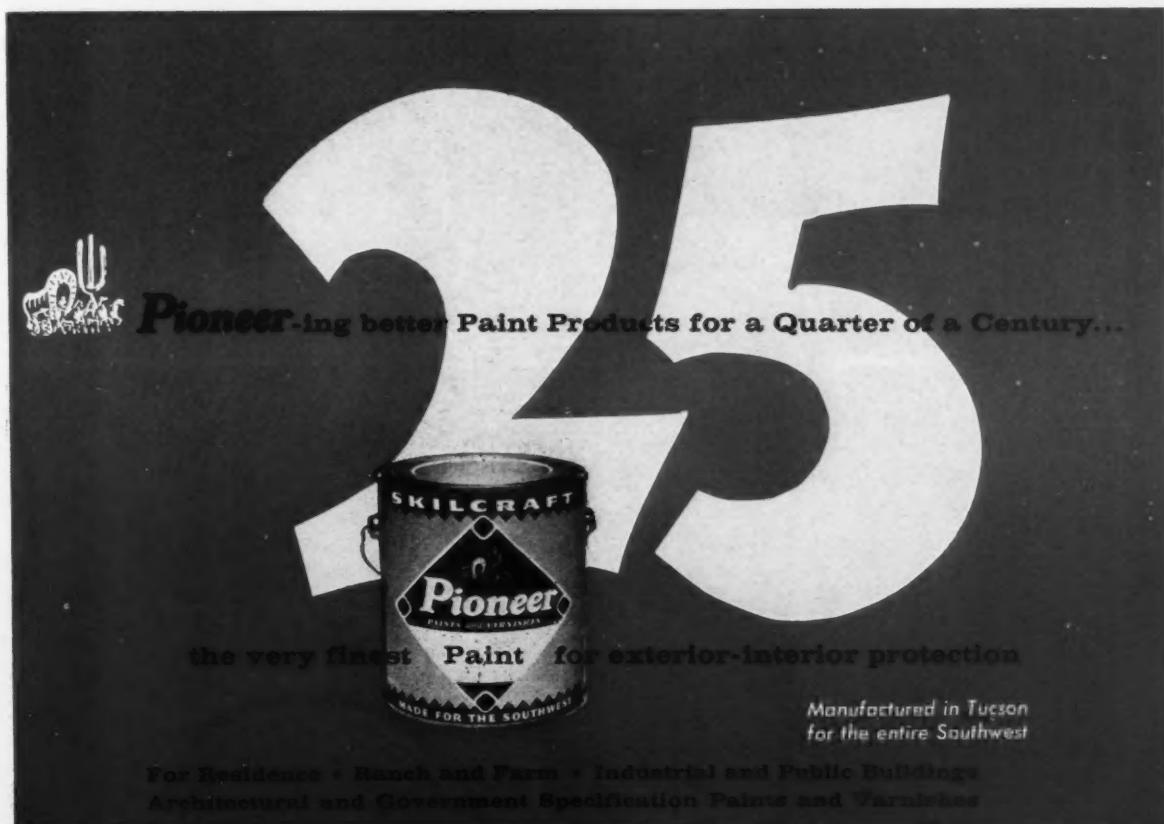
## TUCSON ARCHITECTS WIN AWARDS

A house built by Federal Development Corporation of Tucson, Arizona, designed by Tucson architects Scholer & Fuller, AIA, has won two **Parents' Magazine** awards. The jury gave the house a Regional Merit Award in the lower price group (houses selling under \$16,000 exclusive of land cost), and a "Special Award for its Distinctive Exterior and Interior Design." The house, located at 7301 E. Placita Sinaloa, Tucson, is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Rex E. Willoughby, who have two children.

**Parents' Magazine's** Builders' Competition for the Best Homes for Families with Children is held annually to give recognition to the continuously developing work of builders in the field of homes for growing families. Regional and National Merit Awards are given to houses in two price groups, and, in addition, Special Awards are given to entries which provide for children's activities, storage space, facilities for housework, home expansion and for excellence in architectural design.

— AIA —

Bred to think as well as speak by vote, we furnish our minds, as we furnish our houses, with the fancies of others, and according to the mode and age of our country. We pick up our ideas and notions in common conversation, as in schools. — **Bollingbroke.**



**Pioneer-ing better Paint Products for a Quarter of a Century...**

**the very finest Paint for exterior-interior protection**

**Manufactured in Tucson for the entire Southwest**

**For Residence • Ranch and Farm • Industrial and Public Buildings  
Architectural and Government Specification Paints and Varnishes**



## Family Affair

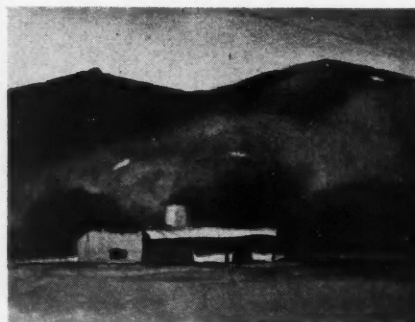
# *The Other Arts of Architects*

When an architecture student and art student (University of Illinois) meet and marry, the whole family is likely to retain its interest in art. On these pages are examples of the work of Emerson C. Scholer, AIA, his wife, Peggy, and one of their three sons, Craig. Em Scholer did water color work both while in school and later with Gerry Pierce in Tucson. Mrs. Scholer studied commercial design and later ("three boys later," she says), studied with Gerry Pierce — both water color and etching. She has exhibited at Terre Haute, Indiana, Swope Galleries (where she took two prizes in landscape water color), and has exhibited and won prizes in Tucson shows.



Tombstone, Ariz. No. 2

Emerson Scholer



Lucky Acres

Emerson Scholer

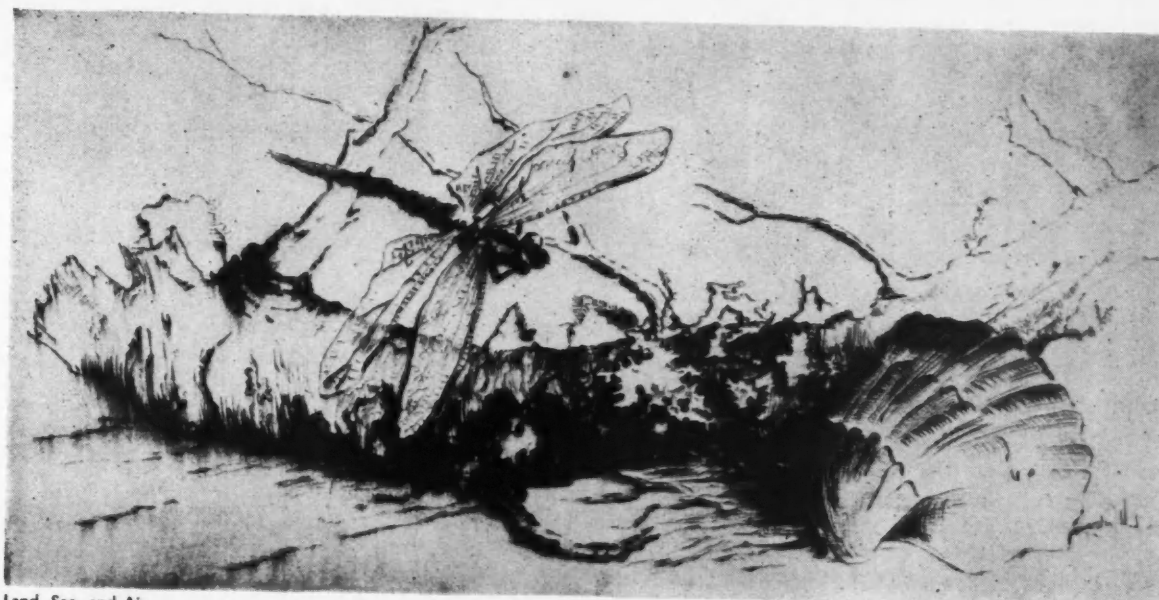
Sahuaro

Craig Scholer



"Craig is the young abstractionist," says his mother. Painting at right, done when he was six years of age, is framed and displayed in Dad's office.





Land, Sea, and Air

Artist's Proof

Peggy Scholer



Peggy Scholer



Fall Flight

Peggy Scholer '59

# WHO LOST?

After 54 days and \$10-million in lost wages, Construction Industry Workmen returned to their jobs. Everyone in Arizona suffered, and the effects are still being felt. For this we are deeply sorry. We're especially sorry for the non-striking construction workers who were forced out of work after 13 months of hard bargaining to peacefully achieve a good labor contract.

However, the Contractors' firm stand during the two months paid off in a victory over the forces who encourage inflation and continually threaten our economy with these devastating work tie-ups. We wish to thank every citizen, every industry, every subcontractor who so solidly stood by us in this fight. We promise to do an even better job in the future should the need arise. We hope it never does.

**Settlement of 5 out of 6 key points followed the Contractors' terms! And on the 6th point, the Union must wait until the second year to receive any significant amount . . . and until the third year to get one-half their gains.**



## OUR PLEDGE

It's vitally important to all of us in Arizona that this inflationary wage-price spiral be levelled-off. We in the Construction Industry pledge to continue our efforts toward this goal. If we do not make progress, no one will be able to "catch up" and begin to enjoy the benefits of "A Fair Day's Pay for a Fair Day's Work."

In all 54 days of the strike, not one contractor deserted our cause . . . and many joined us. We are more united now than ever to solidly oppose unrealistic and unreasonable union demands. We intend to stand for "better construction in Arizona through decent labor relations consistent with reasonable costs to the public."

We hope you will continue to support us in this cause in the future.

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
Maurice Tanner, President (Phoenix)

• ARIZONA BUILDING CONTRACTORS •  
Karl Dennis, President (Yuma)

PHOENIX ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS  
Fritz Loffield, President (Phoenix)



# WHO WON?

What did the Equipment Operators gain over what they were offered? While the memory of recent hardships and inconveniences are still fresh in our minds, let's examine these key points of the Construction Industry Settlement:

## HERE ARE THE KEY POINTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY SETTLEMENT:

Item	Union Demand Before Strike	Contractor's Proposal Before Strike	Final Settlement	Gains by Union after 54 day Strike
(1) Subsistence pay	-4 Free Cities -\$8.00 Max. Allowance -20 Mile free zone around major towns	-12 Free Cities -\$6.00 Max. Allowance -30 Mile free zone around major towns	-12 Free Cities -\$6.00 Max. Allowance -30 Mile free zone around major towns	No Gain
(2) Health & Welfare Contributions	10¢ to 15¢ per hour	7½¢ per hour	7½¢ per hour	No Gain
(3) Pension Contribution	10¢ to 15¢ per hour	None	None	No Gain
(4) Job Classification Changes	At least 15 jobs should be upgraded	"A few" should be changed	2 jobs changed	No Gain
(5) Length of Contract	2 years	3 years	3 years	No Gain
(6a) Wages — First Year	16½% Increase	7% Increase	7½% Increase	½% or 1½¢ per hr. (Average)
(6b) Wages — Total Contract Period	24¼% Increase in 2 years	20% Increase in 3 years	22½% Increase in 3 years	2½% or 4¢ pr. hr. in 1961 6¢ per hr. in 1962 (Average)

## STRIKES DON'T PAY—THEY ONLY COST!

### HERE IS WHAT THIS MEANT TO OPERATORS:

(1) **Helper or Oiler:** An unemployed Helper or Oiler lost \$849.48 during the strike. Considering what these men gained over what they were offered, it will take until March, 1968 to earn back what they lost (if they work 40 hours each week, 52 weeks every year). 8 years and 38 weeks to recover; and the contract lasts only 3 years!

(2) **Mechanic or Bulldozer Operator:** An unemployed Mechanic or Bulldozer Operator lost \$1,050.32 during the strike. Considering what these men gained over what they were offered, it will take until September, 1963 to earn back what they lost (if they work 40 hours each week, 52 weeks every year). 4 years and 6 weeks to recover; and the contract lasts only 3 years!

(3) **Conveyor Operator:** An unemployed Conveyor Operator lost \$889.20 during the strike. Considering what these men gained over what they were offered, it will take until June, 1966 to earn back what they lost (if they work 40 hours each week, 52 weeks every year). 7 years and 47 weeks to recover; and the contract lasts only 3 years!

### MATHEMATICAL QUIZ:

If a striker loses five years' gains every three years, how long will it take him to break even? How long would it take his non-striking fellow worker to break even???

**Answer:** Obviously, a recurrence of strikes like this would result in neither of them ever catching up! They would never break even! They would always drop behind in dollars received (although their wage rates might sound impressive).

*keep your  
"overhead weight" down*

All Union Gypsum Products meet with or exceed ASTM specifications. Lighter, stronger, easier to handle and work with, too. Dependability is the hallmark of Union Gypsum.

*Mined and Manufactured in Arizona*



PHOENIX • ALPine 8-6105

LOS ANGELES • HUntley 2-4844

SAN JOSE • CYpress 5-3310

## SPECIALISTS IN ARCHITECTURAL MILL WORK

•  
Complete Installations  
Cabinets, Seating,  
Laboratory Equipment  
•



Authorized State Distributors for  
Rowles School Equipment

Chalkboards, tables, sinks,  
Installed by Thoren's  
at Arcadia High School

Architect: Mel Ensign  
Contractor: Gilbert & Dolan

*Thoren's*

BACKED BY 200 YEARS OF FAMILY EXPERIENCE IN CABINET WORK AND DESIGN

SHOWCASE & FIXTURE COMPANY, INC.

PHONE WO 7-4771

149 FARMERS AVE., TEMPE





# Notes From An Architect's Desk

**A Tucson architect describes  
some cities and buildings  
behind the iron curtain**

BY RUSSELL HASTINGS, AIA

*(The author recently made a three weeks' hedge-hopping tour of several of the cities in Northern Europe as a member of a group which was part of President Eisenhower's "People to People Program". The purpose of the tour was to become acquainted, and to acquaint business people in other countries with the ways that the U.S. business man does business. One of the author's main interests concerned the districts and structures which are used for commercial purposes in other cities.)*

First let me describe to you a central district in Prague, the capital city of Czechoslovakia. The blocks in Prague, bounded by the various business streets, are of tremendous size by our standards. This seems to be true in many European cities, but these blocks in Prague have been built up with individual buildings, as in the United States, except that passageways of various widths remain between the individual structures. Therefore, each of these blocks is honey-combed with pedestrian ways. These interior pedestrian ways do not lead to back or service entrances to the stores on the street but contain the entrances to many small shops. It seems to me that the various buildings on these blocks were not integrated in a manner to indicate that they were planned simultaneously. The irregularity of the intervening spaces seems to have been the result of haphazard growth.

Most, but not all of the buildings have stores and other commercial establishments on the ground floor, office space on the second, and apartments extending several floors above this. The interesting feature was that all of these interior passageways were covered at about the second or third floor level with glass roofs. The glass was largely opaque so that windows or parts of the building above this level were not visible, but a certain amount of light filtered through so that the pedestrian ways were not really dark. I may say that they were not very heavily traveled and I was under the impression that shops fronting on these interior ways would be second class locations. However I noticed during a brief but severe rainstorm one afternoon that they filled up immediately and the traffic through them was extremely heavy. Probably it would be the same during their long cold winter, and perhaps considering the year around, those locations are as desirable as the ones on the street front.

But in Czechoslovakia the store managers couldn't care less. It is a Communist country and all business belongs to the government and the manager doesn't share in the profit. More business only means more work, not more pay.

Our next stop was Moscow, and in Moscow it seemed that most of the retail trade was handled through the two department stores. The largest of these, called "Gym", was a rather interesting place. It also nearly covers a city block. It is three stories high and is really a large collection of small shops having no relation to each other except of course that they are all government owned. This building consists one might say of small islands of structures, each three stories high, separated by wide aisles on the ground floor and separated by open spaces on the upper floors with access to the upper floor shops along balconies which border the open spaces. Again all the open spaces are covered with a glass roof. In this way the whole building, all three stories, is lighted by daylight.

Most of the building which is going on in Moscow at the present time is apartment building. Most of the apartments are eight stories high and in many of them the ground floor has been reserved for commercial purposes. Our guide assured us that when the buildings are completed and occupied, shops of every sort will occupy the ground floor, making it virtually unnecessary for the occupants of those apartments to leave their building for any normal day-to-day shopping. I was not able to see an apartment building where this had materialized, but it seems like an idea of some merit.

Next I would like to describe to you a pedestrian shopping district in one of the suburbs of Stockholm. This particular suburb, "Vallingsby," is interesting in more ways than one, but to concentrate on the commercial aspect I must say that the shopping district has no more store space than the larger of the shopping centers which have been built in Tucson. It is not so closely knit or unified. Since automobile traffic has been almost completely ignored, the area of ground occupied by this commercial center is quite small. Automobile parking is permitted on all the fringes and there is a small parking area; however, the Vallingsby Community in total has been conceived as a pedestrian area. I am sure an automobile can be driven to any residence or apartment building in this



district, but it is not intended that the automobile should play a great part in the lives of the residents. Consequently all buildings are linked by pedestrian ways and where it is necessary that they cross a street the automobiles go over or under. The walks remain at the normal ground level and nowhere is it necessary to walk across a street. The community of Valingsby had its origin some 25 years ago and the basic planning done at that time seems yet to be very modern in concept. The commercial district itself I do not believe is that old. The buildings and shops are very modern and merchandising methods are very progressive. In the courts and malls a great deal of ornamentation has been done, — patterned paving, occasional planting areas beautifully landscaped, a minimum of statuary and three fountains built especially for the purpose of giving the children a place to play in the water while their parents are in the stores conducting their business.

Come with me now to Amsterdam. The part of Amsterdam that I have in mind is either saddled with or blessed with (depending upon your point of view) a street pattern (if you can call it such) that was inherited from antiquity. These streets (or "ways", as possibly I should call them), vary in width from a minimum that hardly permits two people to pass to a maximum that would barely allow one way automobile traffic. They are irregular and crooked and meet at odd angles at odd places so that if you don't

know your way around you are almost sure to get lost in a very short time. This, of course, is an impossible situation for present day traffic, so Amsterdam has superimposed on this network of minor passages a more or less regular grid or wide traffic streets. This gives the district large blocks of commercial buildings bordered by automobile traffic ways and honeycombed with pedestrian ways. These pedestrian ways in Amsterdam lead to all sorts of commercial establishments. There were some large department stores which extended through from the main streets into the interior ways with entrances on both sides. There were movie theatres, restaurants, small stores and shops, bars, etc., even small hotels and second and third floor apartments, with no other frontage than on the old streets which carry no motor traffic. During the few days I was there, these areas were continuously filled with such throngs of people that it seemed every store must be having a fire sale or some tremendous promotional program. I am sure that the desirable locations in Amsterdam for retail trade were on these interior walkways, many of which must have been a half mile from any parking area, instead of on the traffic streets with parking at the curb.

I don't believe it would do to duplicate any of these areas in Tucson or Phoenix. However, I think it interesting to note these items and some of the ideas which have developed in these cities can be modified to our use.

***To better serve you...***

***We take pleasure in announcing the opening of***

## ***Tucson Engineers Testing Laboratories***

**1024 S. Plumer**

**MA 4-5401**

**Tucson, Arizona**

**Soil and Material Investigations  
Building & Highway Structures  
Dams & Airfields  
Highway Materials  
Material Surveys**

**Inspection and Testing  
Concrete & Masonry  
Asphalt  
Soil  
Steel**

***Engineers Testing Laboratories, Inc.***

**2515 East Indian School Road • CR 4-4690 • Phoenix, Arizona**

## A Thought For Christmas

By and with religion the living together of men was made not merely possible, but also desirable. Religion clothed and adorned the cold nakedness of primitive existence with shreds and patches of beauty. All that grace and color which transmutes mere existence into life — in a word, all art — may truly be said to have arisen out of religion. Sculpture had its origin in idol making, architecture in temple building, poetry in prayer writing, music in psalm singing, drama in legend telling and dancing in the seasonal worship of the gods.

— Lewis Browne in *The Believing World*



First of a series of monthly programs dealing with various phases of masonry construction, held in Phoenix, featured (l to r) Jimmie Nunn, AIA; George Petzar, Portland Cement Association; Lee Churchill, president of the Guild; Robert Tarkington, Fisher Contracting Company; Ralph Yoder, Executive Director of the Guild; and Norman Hoff, Union Rock and Materials.



**MOVE  
OVER,  
PAL**

Not all houses require advance planning — but unless you want to be sharing quarters with Fido, it's wise to figure residential gas and electric service with care — ahead of time.

Experienced hands at Arizona Public Service will be glad to help you plan adequate electric and natural gas service.



**ARIZONA  
Public Service  
COMPANY**

A TAXPAYING CITIZEN WHEREVER WE SERVE

## Created Especially for **ARCHITECTS!** **Engineers!**

A series of authoritative, informational monthly programs offering new uses and design ideas for unit masonry construction. The programs are being presented by the Arizona Masonry Guild during a series of luncheon sessions to which Architects and Engineers are invited as guests of the Guild. The third luncheon meeting covers the subject of —

## “REINFORCED CONCRETE BLOCK MASONRY”

**Date:** Friday, January 22, 1960  
**Time:** 12:00 to 12:40 p.m. — Lunch  
12:45 to 1:35 p.m. — Program  
**Place:** Arizona Ranch House Inn  
5614 North Central Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona

Each monthly luncheon meeting will be filled with facts and data that are vital to everyone concerned with architecture. Exact dates and subjects of future Luncheon meetings during 1960 will appear in the AIA “Arizona Architect.”

## Plan Now To Attend JANUARY 22

**ARIZONA  
MASONRY GUILD  
P. O. BOX 672  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA**

Phone BRidge 5-4439



In 1960 —  
"TRY TRI-DELTA"

Local Manufacturers of

**Interior-Exterior PVA Paint**  
**Heat Reflective Roof Coatings**  
**Silicon Water Repellents**  
**Concrete Sealers**  
**Industrial Coatings**  
**Epoxy Resin Products**  
**and Specialties**

**tri-delta**  
**products co.**

(Formerly Call-Dameron Distr.)

**36 South 42nd St.**  
**Phoenix, Arizona**



IF YOU HAVE AN ARCHITECTURAL PROBLEM — TRY TRI-DELTA

## HARDWARE TIPS

### DOOR CONTROLS

By Vernon Junger, A.H.C.



The old saying goes: "There are more ways than one to skin a cat." In builders hardware there's often more than one way of doing a job, but, generally, there's one best way. Take door controls.

There are several devices for controlling doors. Among them are door closers, stop-type door holders and friction-type door holders. Door closers close doors at controlled speeds. Some also hold doors open at various degrees. Stop-type door holders are often used with door closers to limit travel and keep doors from jarring against abutting walls or each other when used in battery.

Friction-type door holders are used by themselves. They hold doors open by friction at any degree of opening desired. They adjust to give the proper degree of drag to prevent doors in quiet places, such as hospitals and offices, from slamming. Using a friction-type door holder is much less expensive than using a door closer plus a stop-type holder.

So, if it's door control alone that you're after, specify friction-type holders.

**YALE**

The Safest Name in Locks

**CALL**  
**CR 9-2341**

**909 E. Camelback Rd.**



**Phoenix, Arizona**

## Night Design Program Offered

ASU's School of Architecture is initiating a Night Design Program for the second semester, 1959-60. The program is designed primarily for persons in the Phoenix area who are employed full time, yet are seeking an opportunity to continue their studies.

The program is described as follows:

- Courses and Schedule:** Courses will be offered to accommodate students at any level of 3rd, 4th or 5th year design.
- Admission:** Same requirements as stated in the regular catalog. Pre-requisite: completion of preceding course or equivalent.
- Programs:** A separate series of design programs will be given for each year of design. Approximately half of these problems will be judged together with the same problem given in the same amount of scheduled time in the day course.
- Instruction:** Instruction will be by regular or special faculty members of the School of Architecture. For the 2nd semester 1959-60, instructor will be visiting Professor Frederick L. Langhorst and those professors from other universities with whom he may exchange for the 2-4 week period of specific problems.
- Enrollment:** A minimum of ten students enrolled in the night design program is required if it is to be offered. A maximum of about twenty will be handled by a single critic.
- Fees:** Fees for less than 6 credit hours of work are \$7.50 per credit hour.
- Registration:** Registration will take place during 28 and 29 January 1960, including evenings. Late registration may be accomplished during the day only, through 6 February 1960.

As a complement to the Night Design Program, it is proposed to offer during the summer, certain lecture-theory courses that are required for the B. Arch. degree. For the summer of 1960, it is proposed that the following will be offered:

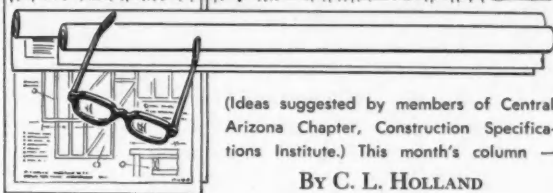
**First Summer Session:** 12 June-15 July, AC 363 Structural Systems. 3 Sem. Hrs. 7:00-9:40 p.m. MWTh.

**Second Summer Session:** 17 July-19 August, AC 364 Structural Systems. 3 Sem. Hrs. 7:00-9:40 p.m. MWTh.

Other courses will be offered from time to time, assuming sufficient enrollment.

For further information contact the School of Architecture, ASU.

## LOOKING AT THE SPECS



When we think of builders hardware we immediately in our minds divide this into two parts. First, rough hardware; and second, architectural or finish hardware. If you name a given piece of hardware and ask which category this comes in, it is sometimes difficult to get a direct answer or any answer that all will agree with except the architectural hardware consultants.

We here in CSI hope to establish guide specifications, clarifications and terms that are applicable in this area, and acceptable to all — architect, contractor and material supplier.

In the rough hardware division we have such things as closet rods, drapery hardware, thresholds, drawer slides, sliding door hardware and other pieces of hardware that usually require detailing on the plans.

Architectural hardware, commonly called finish hardware, are those items of hardware that are bound together by ties that make it impractical to separate them, such as design, finish, keying requirements, standardization of brands and service — these items being locks, hinges, closers, letters and numbers, plates, stops, cabinet hardware, etc.

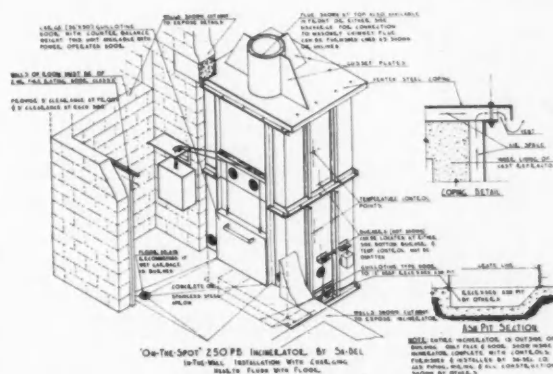
All items in both parts are builders hardware and should be specified in the builders hardware section, as they all require the attention of a qualified builders hardware man. This is easily done by specifying — by name brands — those items detailed and shown on the drawings, and in a following paragraph state the hardware allowance. A statement should be inserted to the effect that rough hardware items specified are, or are not, to be purchased from the allowance. Similarly, those finish hardware items included in the allowance should not be shown or noted in any manner on the drawings. The need for the allowance is the need for special selection and consideration. Notes and pictures on the drawings usually restrict this as well, I imagine, as being costly to the architect.

Checking construction details and suggesting amounts to use as an allowance before printing of final plans and specs is a major consultant service.

Writers of articles of this type usually leave with their readers – that is the stronghearted ones who get this far – some pearl of wisdom that somehow seems to make the whole effort worthwhile. Sitting here, it seems most difficult to find this pearl so will just have to let it finish with, *consult a consultant*.

# How to destroy combustible material when and where it becomes trash

(and how to solve another problem\* in the bargain)



Isometric drawing for an inside-fed incinerator for supermarket, warehouse or similar large plant.

Weather and pick-up schedules are no problem to the owners of buildings designed for inside-fed **On The Spot** Incinerators. Combustibles are disposed of as soon as their value as useful materials is lost. This can mean real savings on insurance rates and improve the appearance of the premises.

**\*Interior-fed incinerators eliminate the temptation to petty thievery. Merchandise can no longer be concealed and removed with trash.**

**For maximum efficiency, consult us before completing plans.**

**Serving the entire Southwest**



**SA-DEL** company  
BROADWAY 6-3393  
4851 S. Central, Phoenix





## ECONOMICAL!

Smooth cast surface, uniform section and slim lines enhance the appearance of any construction.



**SUPERIOR  
SAND &  
GRAVEL**

*Superior*

**Prestressed Concrete**

3640 S. 19th Ave. — AL 8-7741

## A BOILER TO MEET EVERY NEED RESIDENTIAL — COMMERCIAL



**National — U.S.**

**CAST IRON and STEEL  
BOILERS — FOR ALL FUELS**

### ALSO PACKAGED GENERATORS

Wet back design — no refractory required.

Sizes 20 H.P. to 456 H.P.

Gas or oil or combination burners.

Two and three pass — 80%+ efficiency.

*"Your Headquarters for Heating"*

# BLACKMORE

SALES COMPANY, INC.

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

2020 EAST 13th ST.

TUCSON

MAin 4-2475

## CRITIQUE

EDITOR, ARIZONA ARCHITECT:

I welcome the opportunity to answer Engineer Samuel Turner's letter and to reply to the Editor's note which appeared in the last issue of the *Arizona Architect*. Two points seem to be hanging loosely and these need clarification if the relationship between the architect who both teaches and practices is to be understood by the profession and the academic institution.

The first question seems to be whether or not the schools and the profession have had understanding about practice by teachers. This is no longer the delicate point it once was. Few college presidents think of architectural practice by teachers in any different light than the favorable one shed when other academic personnel engage in textbook writing or similar productivity. As long ago as 1950 the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture adopted a resolution endorsing a statement by the Committee on Education of the Institute. The resolution had wide distribution to the school group and their administrative officers and was published as a part of the Survey Commission Study in 1954. It reads as

"A teacher should show evidence of professional productivity and promise of continued professional development through practice, research, publication, or other scholarly means. It follows that an educational institution, if it is to remain alive to current practice, must foster an intellectual atmosphere that will encourage the professional development of its architectural faculty. If the teacher is denied or avoids the intellectual stimulation of practice or research, his teaching must lose the exuberance of dealing with real problems and become only scholarly and academic."

The second question — implementation of this philosophy — now comes to the front. How much practice? When and where to practice? Certainly the full-time teacher should be just that and especially those of senior staff rank must have enough professional stature that they need only occasional private work to be "refreshed" in their profession. This group should, in my estimation, reserve their limited opportunity for private work to only those commissions which would be contributory to the profession and be willing to eliminate any which provide *only* an added income.

It should be the responsibility of the individual teacher to determine the dividing line between these qualities for any given project. If the scope of work is such as to require an elaborate office organization the question might well be raised as to the ability of any individual to serve two demanding masters with full time effort over a long period of time. For this reason many schools whose faculty members con-



duct extensive practices are not permitted to remain on a full time basis with the institution. After the need to establish and maintain the professional office is the factor which determines adjustment to part-time teaching responsibility.

There are very few cities where schools of architecture exist where there is no opportunity for a professor to associate with a firm for purposes of conducting a particular job. Such association can be either for the duration of the job or might be on a formal and continuing basis. This sort of relationship also eliminates the tendency to call on student labor to complete a rush drawing when under other circumstances the student or a junior staff member might feel he has no choice but to assist the prof if help is requested.

The situation for the junior staff members is only slightly different. He, too, must certainly avoid the pot-boiling project in favor of those that have professional challenge. He is less likely to have the full professional stature of his senior colleague. If he is teaching without adequate professional experience he must recognize that he has an obligation to bring himself up to par — not by designing a few small projects in his spare time — but by a long-range program of personal development undertaken during his summer term when not teaching and in offices or on jobs of such substance as to provide him with the experience he lacks.

In the tussle for a trained faculty, a school might occasionally engage a young man not yet having acquired registration. Almost none of the younger men who get into teaching early in their careers fail to recognize the need for prompt expansion of their experience records in practice. Many of these work out a program with their academic administrations which relieves them of summer teaching responsibility to gain office experience and often for a leave of absence after proving their teaching capabilities as a means for a longer contract in a reputable office. The need for extensive *private* practice at this level is not an especially critical problem — nor is the opportunity usually available.

With two schools of architecture in Arizona, each growing rapidly in student body and consequently in faculty, it is well to have one other point clarified. The use of institutional facilities for private work is just not done. This applies to office space, telephone, supplies, printing and all other accessories. The divorce between the private and the academic is a complete one. There is scrupulous attention to this respect for public property at the University of Arizona. No one need fear that any professionally competitive aspect of a teacher doing outside work is further burdened with an aspect of subsidy in any form. And, what is more, I believe we are all content to keep the competitive aspect on a design basis.

SIDNEY W. LITTLE  
University of Arizona

ARIZONA'S ONLY BUILDER  
HARDWARE CO.

## NELSON - HOLLAND BUILDERS HARDWARE

We specialize in hardware for any design of commercial and custom residential building and represent these specialists in custom hardware lines:

**AUTHORIZED DEALERS**  
for

## SCHLAGE LOCKS

... America's Most Distinguished Lock Brand

For catalogues and service call on

Vic Nelson, AHC — Cliff Holland, AHC  
Joe Woolford, AHC



Members of the American Society of Architectural Hardware  
Consultants

Phone AM 6-8411 • 1205-1207 E. Camelback  
Phoenix, Arizona

## RAPIDEX

- LIGHT WEIGHT
- ACOUSTICAL
- INSULATING
- FIRE RATING  
2 HOUR

CALL  
TODAY



DEER-~~WILLIAMS~~ CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, Inc.  
4025 W. Whittier Ave. • BR 2-0491 • Phoenix, Ariz.

## *Critique*

### A STATEMENT BY CONTRACTORS IN REPLY TO MR. STITT:

The August issue of *Arizona Architect* carried a lead editorial lauding Attorney General Wade Church as the person responsible for the agreement which ended last summer's long strike by the Operating Engineers Union against Arizona contractors.

Contractors throughout Arizona were frankly amazed to read such a partisan report in the official monthly publication of the Arizona Society of Architects. And we welcome the opportunity to reply to the comments of the editor, Mr. Stitt.

It is, of course, impossible to cover in the space allotted all of the aspects of the very complicated strike-lockout situation prevailing throughout Arizona last June and July. To make any attempt to do so would require over-simplifying to the point of misinformation. And the latter is exactly the point we are complaining against. Therefore, we will restrict our comments to a few specific points in Mr. Stitt's editorial.

At the beginning, the editorial stated, "Any attempt to force non-union employees and union workers together on jobs would have opened up an internecine war of incalculable cost."

As a matter of fact, many non-union men are today working alongside union members. In fact, con-

tractors can order non-union people *by name* from hiring halls . . . and they are doing so. Since last July, for example, one key construction hiring hall has dispatched 15% non-union men to construction jobs. This is one of the industry points achieved after 54 days of strike-lockout. And no internecine warfare has resulted!

Continuing, Mr. Stitt's editorial states "Attorney General Wade Church . . . sent confidential telegrams to both parties offering to mediate."

This is the type of double-talk that promotes our complaint. True, Mr. Church's telegram was labeled "CONFIDENTIAL." However, it was released to the press at once! And the union accepted the offer publicly before the contractors could even consider a reply. This immediate release and immediate acceptance . . . both public . . . brought to our minds the question of sincerity of Mr. Church's approach. And the question is still pertinent.

The contractors' reply, by the way, was dispatched the next day and said: "Your confidential wire June 8 received. Anything you or anyone else can do to bring Operating Engineers demands into line with settlements already made with other basic crafts will be of service to the State."

Of course, the point of Mr. Stitt's editorial is to lead readers to the conclusion that Attorney General Church rushed into the surf and rescued the drowning industry . . . while Governor Fannin and Federal

## SATISFACTION!

"All the comforts of home" is more than just a phrase here in Arizona, because the trades and crafts are devoted to the satisfaction of their customers.

We in the licensed plumbing, heating and air conditioning business, affiliated with the Pipe Trades Industry Program, have much to sell our clients. Integrity, of course. Craftsmanship, naturally, through our skilled journeymen. Service and dependability, too.

But whether it is a home, an industrial unit, or office building, there's one thing to remember — We Sell It! We Install It! We Service It! We Guarantee It!

It all adds up to satisfaction for more than a million Arizonans!

## Pipe Trades Industry Program of Arizona

1616 East Maryland

Phoenix

CR 7-2634

Conciliator Halloran stood on the shore and watched. May we make three comments:

1. Mr. Stitt's version of his hero's endeavors is hardly an unbiased one. He has been on the Attorney General's payroll since February at the rate of \$500.00 per month. In addition, it is well known that Mr. Stitt has for years worked closely with the labor movement and Mr. Church as public relations consultant. He is entitled to a little horn-blowing for his benefactor; but the pages of the Arizona Labor Journal would seem more appropriate than the editorial columns of *Arizona Architect*.

2. The sincerity of Governor Fannin in this situation — as in many other difficult matters of State — was so obvious that it scarcely needs defending. Governor Fannin approached the problem with the welfare of all the people of Arizona in mind, not just unions or contractors. He conferred with the Business Agent of the striking union many times . . . in fact, more often than with representatives of management. After securing the consent of all parties, he called in a skilled, professional, non-partisan conciliator. He asked Federal Mediation and Conciliation Representative William Halloran to bring an end to the situation. And this was accomplished.

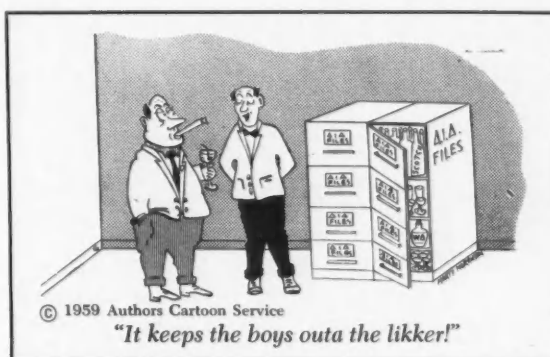
3. In a certain sense, Mr. Church may, indeed, have rushed into the surf and made a rescue. If so, it was the rescue of his union friends who were floundering around at the end of a 54-day strike, los-

ing position and supporters every day, while the ranks of contractors had grown larger and stronger. The results were published in full-page advertisements in 40 Arizona newspapers at the end of July (see reprint, center pages of this issue of *Arizona Architect*). These facts have never been contradicted.

Our statement here covers less ground than ought to be covered, of course. But we do hope that those persons who read Mr. Stitt's earlier editorial in *Arizona Architect* will be the same ones who have read this statement on behalf of contractors.

Thank you, again, for the use of your space for our reply.

SNEAD PARKER, ABC  
JIM McDONALD, AGC  
FRED NAUMETZ, PAHB



Protect your Clients' new  
Buildings with TERMINIX  
Service during the process  
of construction.

**ONLY TERMINIX issues a  
\$5,000.00 damage guarantee.**



Termites?

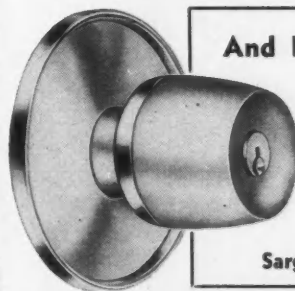
**Call Terminix!**

World's largest in termite control.

PHOENIX  
AMherst 5-4135

TUCSON  
MAin 3-8561

For The Best In  
**BUILDERS HARDWARE**  
See **O'MALLEY'S**



And For The Best In  
**CUSTOMER  
SATISFACTION**  
Specify  
**SARGENT**

Sargent Integralock



WILLIAM E. WELLING, AHC  
GEORGE S. MARKHAM, AHC

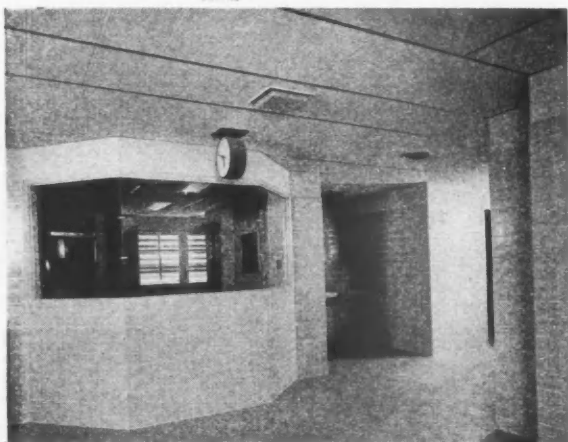


**O'MALLEY'S**  
*Building Materials*

PHOENIX  
4TH AVE. AND MADISON  
TUCSON  
247 NORTH 4TH AVE.

**Complete Architectural Service**

View of a portion of the Monarch Tile installation in new East Texas State Tuberculosis Hospital, Tyler, Texas. Architects: Broad and Nelson, Dallas, Texas.



## MONARCH GLAZED CERAMIC WALL TILE IS FIRST CHOICE IN...

### Hospitals

It is elementary that cleanliness and sanitation are basic factors in hospitals.

Monarch Glazed Ceramic Wall Tile is being used in an increasing number of hospitals because it fulfills these requirements perfectly.

Moreover, it eliminates expensive maintenance, and is competitive in first cost.

These advantages have made it first choice recently in private hospitals, state hospitals, military hospitals and medical school hospitals.

We will consider it a privilege to show you the many ways Monarch Glazed Ceramic Wall Tile is being used in hospitals throughout Mid-America. Just contact any showroom or our general office.



*Monarch*  
**TILE MANUFACTURING INC.**

Member, Tile Council of America  
SHOWROOMS AND WAREHOUSES IN  
PHOENIX, TUCSON, ALBUQUERQUE, DENVER

Twenty-eight

## CENTRAL ARIZONA CHAPTER NEWS

• Jimmie Nunn was elected president of the chapter for 1960 at the annual meeting held December 3rd. Other officials elected for the term include Kemper Goodwin, vice-president; Lester Laraway, secretary; and Charles Hickman, treasurer. John Brenner was elected to a 3-year directorship, while Dave Sholder and Martin Young will continue to fill their unexpired terms.



**FOUR HUNDRED DOLLAR SMILE** — Bennie Gonzales, left, won both the architectural design and all-electric kitchen design in the spirited competition sponsored by the Salt River Project. Stanley Lambe made the presentation for the utility.

## Glid-Tile

... true polyester resin finish with  
exceptional durability and beauty



for Masonry Block  
Concrete  
Plaster

Wood  
Metal  
Wallboard

**EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS  
AND APPLICATORS FOR ARIZONA  
OF FLEXWOOD, KALISTRON,  
AND GLID-TILE**

ARCHITECTS: Specify these products  
under Special Coatings or Panelings  
because of special application  
techniques required.

*Bob Cushman*  
**Painting & Decorating Inc.**  
4710 North Central Phoenix CR 4-3529

ARIZONA ARCHITECT



• Three members of the AIA Student Chapter from Arizona State University were present at the meeting. Jess McDowell, Kie Kiedaisch and Frank Henry reported on their group's activities and the various conferences they had attended.

• Bennie Gonzales was the recipient of two cash awards presented by the Salt River Project. The competitions were for the design of a restaurant and an all-electric kitchen.

• Jim Elmore has been appointed to the AIA's national committee on education. Elmore will serve for two years on the 13-man committee.

• The January meeting will be the annual installation of new officers, and will include dinner and dancing for the members, their wives and guests. A later announcement will give details of time and place.

• In February, the regular meeting will be held in the form of a cook-out at South Mountain Park. Members of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards will attend as guests of the chapter. Wives and guests of the members will also attend this event which will take place on Thursday, February 11th.

• David Sholder has been appointed to the AIA's national committee on architectural competitions.

— AIA —

Civilization is not what your ancestors have built, but your capacity to build — intellectually and spiritually as well as architecturally. — Elmer Davis.

## SOUTHERN ARIZONA CHAPTER NEWS

• The annual meeting of the Chapter and Corporation was held December 2. Committee reports were presented, and Fred Jobusch reported on the court conviction obtained against an unregistered person posing as an architect.

• The Chapter elected the following officers for 1960: President, Gerald I. Cain; Vice President, David S. Swanson; Secretary, Bernard J. Friedman; and Treasurer, Carl LeMar John. Elected to the Board for three years was Edward H. Nelson, retiring president.

• A proposal was made to change the Chapter by-laws to provide for two vice-presidents and a larger Board. The proposal will be referred to the membership.



(L to R) Carl John, Ned Nelson, Gerry Cain

## PLAN SERVICE of ARIZONA CONTRACTORS

Owned by Subcontractors Conference  
of Arizona

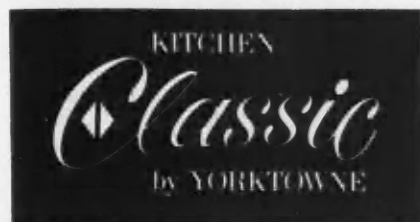
Designed and operated for the benefit  
of the construction industry.

- MODERN FACILITIES
- AMPLE PARKING
- REFRIGERATED AIR CONDITIONING
- 14 MODERN TAKE-OFF BOOTHS

3501 North 16th Street    Phoenix  
CR 9-2339

Managed by Dean Carlson

## FOR KITCHEN CABINETS\* IT'S . . .



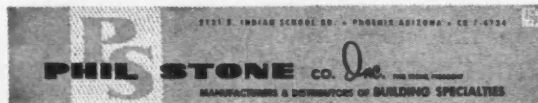
## FOR KITCHEN BUILT-INS IT'S . . .



\*Yorktown  
Classic cabinets  
are made from  
the finest natural  
Birch wood obtainable.

TOGETHER A  
PERFECT TEAM

KITCHEN PLANNING SERVICE FOR  
ARCHITECTS A SPECIALTY  
EXCLUSIVELY AT . . .



## IN THE BOOK WORLD

**FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT DRAWINGS FOR A LIVING ARCHITECTURE** published for the Bear Run Foundation Inc. and the Edgar J. Kaufmann Charitable Foundation by Horizon Press, New York 1959. 255 pages. \$35.00. Reviewed by Milton D. Lowenstein, School of Architecture, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

Frank Lloyd Wright's ideas for a living architecture may, as he probably intended, some day mold a generation of master architects. Whether this can be achieved through using the wealth of material available to the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation depends on how well the drawings, writings and other data can be organized for teaching. A suitable arrangement of the drawings alone are a formidable task.

So far as is known, an analysis of an architect's aspirations from his drawings has never been attempted on a scale suggested by the number and diversity of Mr. Wright's works. It is difficult to see what purpose the Bear Run Foundation and the Edgar J. Kaufmann Charitable Foundation had for their book. Some logical sequence for the drawings or an explanatory introduction would have compensated for any minor shortcomings that are inevitable to this pioneering effort. Of the many systems of classifications, none of which the book used, the most obvious is the usual division into (a) sketches, (b) presentation renderings, and (c) working drawings. Other useful arrangements are chronological order, categories of function, and drawings grouped into sequences each illustrative of the solution of some important aspect of "organic" architecture. Mr. A. Hyatt Mayor's essay, which suggests an arrangement based upon the development of the architect's personality, seems also to have been ignored.

This disconcerting randomness of arrangement cuts across naturally expected boundaries. The chapter or division headings follow each other with no apparent connection, and then drawings are placed out of the context of the heading. Why, for example, was Olive Hill, Los Angeles "shops and rentable houses" of 1918 placed in the division called "More Buildings for Recreation and Rural Delight?"

The omission of dimensions or indication of scale on some of the drawings and sketches is deplorable, and unevenness in the quality of the reproductions has destroyed the effectiveness of fine color pencil work which sometimes shows up as wishy-washy drawings. Cropping in some cases cuts the building off from surroundings to which, according to Wright philosophy, it organically delongs.

The reproductions of the monochromatic pencil drawings are generally good, but neither they nor the often quaintly romantically worded captions can atone for the bohemian attitude to orderliness. (As is well known, Mr. Wright did considerable writing himself, and if any esoteric concepts could have been elicited from his drawings he would have done literary justice to the opportunity.)

Professor Guiseppe Samona's introductory essay

seems to be dissociated from any vestige of latent purposefulness the book may possess. He fails to mention drawings or the architectural values for which the drawings are symbols. Instead, he engages in a kind of lyrical whimsy, not unpleasant, but which is blithely unconcerned with a real structure created by a vitalizing personality. If he chose to ignore the drawings as tools or symbols, he could have attempted to disclose the basic attributes unique to the art of building which are inherent to Mr. Wright's works: how he used the inertia of mass, the principle of least work, each material's peculiar properties, the formidable power of gravity, and the devices for providing perceptive and cognitive experiences from functional space.

Placed in a broadly conceived educational context, "organic" or "living" architecture could be a source of inspiration for generations to come. The stages or steps of progress revealed in the successive works trace a kind of natural growth which a democratic society uniquely fosters. Just as democracy itself is a novel effort in human relations, artists may be the novel kind of leaders needed for giving democracy a direction.

We look forward to this book being the harbinger of further works. Accompanied by quality reproductions and a conscientiously prepared text, they could answer some of the questions raised by the present work and help fulfill the obligations of leadership which genius has in a democracy.

Many teachers of architecture, after years of experience, have come to believe that there must be a semantics of greatness, as yet obscure, which joins together the architecture of Karnak, Athens, Amiens, Pekin and Taliesin. Architectural drawings would permit a variety of relationships to be studied by qualified authorities. Judgment values of the greatest significance to architecture and democracy would follow.

### **STUDIES OF THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT AND URBAN FREEWAY DEVELOPMENT**

by Edgar M. Horwood and Ronald R. Boyce. These studies examine the changing structure of the central business district (CBD) and seek to evaluate this change in relation to burgeoning urban highway networks.

Section I analyzes current theories on CBD spatial and functional organization, then presents and develops the concept of a central core within a frame as a working basis for the studies. Section II examines retail stores and offices to indicate the changing status of the CBD, and develops analytical techniques for relating trends in any given city to the general experience of more than sixty cities.

Section III charts decentralizing trends in selected businesses. Section IV considers the nature of urban freeway systems today and discusses their impact upon the CBD.

Appended is a section by Leonard D. Goldberg on tax implications, and an addendum considers legal aspects of non-user taxation. U. of Washington. 200 pages. Illus. \$5.00.

### **Magazine Subscriptions**

**ARCHITECTS BOOK & MAGAZINE SERVICE • P. O. Box 904, Phoenix • AL 2-4318**

*On all book orders please add 3½% sales tax.*

Central Arizona Chapter, A.I.A.

**Books**

# Season's Greetings . . .

...and Best Wishes for a Fine New Year

As 1959 draws to a close, we at **Arizona Architect** want to thank our readers for the real interest you have shown in our efforts through the year . . . for the many interesting contributions you have made to our pages . . . for your encouragement, ideas and challenge to our thoughts. We especially appreciate the support we know you are giving to the advertisers who make it possible for us to come your way every month.

*What it is that an Architect ought principally to consider, and what Sciences he ought to be acquainted with.*

**B**UT to the Intent that the Architect may come off worthily and honourably in these Things, there are some necessary Admonitions, which he should by no means neglect. And first he ought to take upon his Weight he is going to take upon his Shoulders, what it is that he professes, what Manner of Man he would be thought, how great a Business he undertakes, how much Applause, Profit, Favour and Fame among Posterity he will gain when he executes his Work as he ought, and on the contrary, if he goes about any thing ignorantly, unadvisedly, or inconsiderately, to how much Disgrace, to how much Indignation he exposes himself, what a clear, manifest and everlasting Testimony he gives Mankind of his Folly and Indiscretion. Doubtless Architecture is a very noble Science, not fit for every Head. He ought to be a Man of a fine Genius, of a great Application, of the best Education, of thorough Experience, and especially of strong Sense and sound Judgment, that presumes to declare himself an Architect. It is the Business of Architecture, and indeed its highest Praise, to judge rightly and what is fit and decent: For though Building is a Matter of Necessity, yet convenient Building is both of Necessity and Utility too: But to commend you, and the Frugal not blame you, is the Work only of a prudent, wife and learned Architect. To run up any thing that is immediately necessary for any particular Purpose, and about which there is no doubt of what Sort it should be, or of the Ability of the Owner to afford it, is not so much the Business of an Architect, as of a common Workman: But to raise an Edifice which is to be compleat in every Part, and to consider and provide before-hand every Thing necessary for such a Work, is the Business only of that extensive Genius which I have described above: For indeed his Invention must be owing to his Wit, his Knowledge, to Experience, his Choice to Judgment, his Composition to Study, and the Completion of his Work to his Perfection in his Art; of all which Qualifications I take the Foundation to be Prudence and mature Deliberation. As to the other Virtues, Humanity, Benevolence, Modesty, Probity; I do not require them more in the Architect, than I do in every other Man, let him profess what Art he will: For indeed without them I do not think any one worthy to be deemed a Man: But above all Things he should avoid Levity, Obstinacy, Ostentation, Intemperance, and all those other Vices which may lose him the good Will of his Fellow-Citizens, and make him odious to the World. Lastly, in the Study of his Art I would have him follow the Example of those that apply themselves to Letters: For no Man thinks himself sufficiently learned in any Science, unless he has read and examined all the Authors, as well bad as good that have wrote in that Science which he is pursuing.

"Formula for an Architect," reprinted from *The Architecture of Leone Battista Alberti*, 1755 edition, loaned by Robert Cox, AIA.

Coming in 1960 — an exciting and scholarly series of articles tracing the origins of Southwestern architecture.

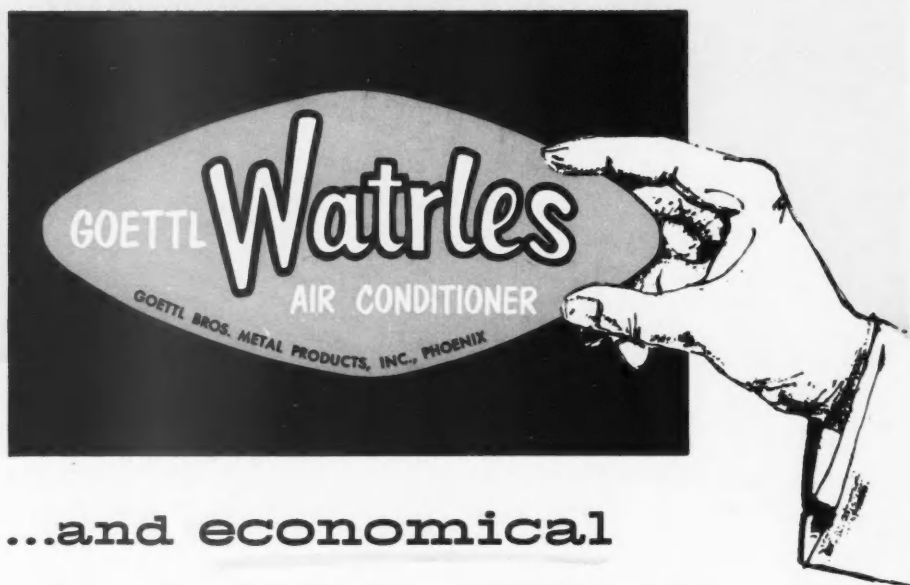
*Phil Stitt, Managing Editor*

*Betty Pustarfi, Executive Secretary*

# ARIZONA ARCHITECT

first choice for  
dependable air conditioning

Mark  
of  
distinction



...and economical  
all-summer comfort!



"If  
it's made  
of metal—  
call GOETTL"

- Designed and engineered specifically to meet Arizona's extreme climatic conditions.
- Manufactured *locally*, installed, serviced and guaranteed by Arizona industry.
- Engineering at Goettl's can meet the architect's most exacting specifications. Flexibility of design assures unrestricted adaptability to individual installation requirements.

Phone CR 4-5477

**GOETTL BROS**  
**Metal Products**

2005 E. Indian School Road Phoenix, Arizona



